

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.82.House
82nd Congress

**Finding aid prepared by Office of Art and Archives,
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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Describing Archives: A Content Standard

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 82nd Congress
Date [inclusive]	1951-1952
Extent	508.0 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Records of Legislative Proceedings

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1951-1952

Minute Books and Journals 1951-1952 7.0 Cubic feet (23 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, first session (82A-A1); legislative journal, first session (82A-A2); minute book, second session (82A-A3); and legislative journal, second session (82A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1951-1952 23.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include sixty-one volumes of original House bills (82A-B1); three volumes of original House joint resolutions (82A-B2); two volumes of House concurrent resolutions (82A-B3); four volumes of House simple resolutions (82A-B4); desk copies of House bills passed (82A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (82A-B6); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions passed (82A-B7); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (82A-B8); engrossed House bills (82A-B9); engrossed House joint resolutions (82A-B10); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (82A-B11); desk copies of House bills tabled (82A-B12); desk copies of House joint resolutions tabled (82A-B13); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions tabled (82A-B14); desk copies of House simple resolutions tabled (82A-B15); a desk copy of H. Res. 494 which failed to pass (82A-B16); and defeated amendments to pending bills and resolutions (82A-B17).

Arrangement note

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1951-1952 2.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (82A-C1); Senate joint resolutions passed (82A-C2); Senate concurrent resolutions passed (82A-C3); engrossed Senate bills (82A-C4); engrossed Senate joint resolutions (82A-C5); engrossed Senate concurrent resolutions (82A-C6); engrossed Senate simple resolutions communicated to the House (82A-C7); Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions (82A-C8); notification of Senate agreement to House amendments or to conference committee reports on Senate bills and resolutions (82A-C9); notification of Senate insistence upon its amendments to, and Senate consideration of House bills (82A-C10); and a copy of a Senate request to return S. 1146 and S. 1166 (82A-C11).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1951-1952 194.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions are from the following committees: Committee on Agriculture (82A-D1); Committee on Armed Services (82A-D2); Committee on Banking and Currency (82A-D3); Committee on the District of Columbia (82A-D4); Committee on Education and Labor (82A-D5); Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (82A-D6); Committee on Foreign Affairs (82A-D7); Committee on House Administration (82A-D8); Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (82A-D9); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (82A-D10); Committee on the Judiciary (82A-D11); Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (82A-D12); Committee on Post

Committee Reports

Office and Civil Service (82A-D13); Committee on Public Works (82A-D14); Committee on Veterans' Affairs (82A-D15); and Committee on Ways and Means (82A-D16).

Committee Reports 1951-1952 22.0 Cubic feet (91 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Original committee reports are from the first session (82A-E1); and second session (82A-E2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1951-1952

Committee on Agriculture 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Committees

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include bills and resolutions (82A-F1.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; executive communications (82A-F1.2), arranged numerically; hearings (82A-F1.3); and legislative calendar (82A-F1.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture include various subjects (82A-H1.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Appropriations 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and

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appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include various subjects (82A-F19.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Armed Services 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Armed Services was established under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which merged the jurisdictions of the former committees on Naval Affairs, and on Military Affairs to form a single committee, the Committee on the Armed Services. The jurisdiction of the new committee included the following subjects: a) Common defense generally. b) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally. c) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy and Air Force reservations and establishments. d) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves. e) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces. f) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services. g) Selective service. h) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. i) Soldiers' and sailors' homes. j) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense. The committee has functioned through numerous subcommittees, the names and number of which vary from Congress to Congress. Through most of its history there have been four or five standing legislative subcommittees, several

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special subcommittees appointed to conduct specific studies, and an oversight or investigating subcommittee. The records that have been preserved reflect the complex and often technical nature of the subjects dealt with by the committee, and its reliance on subcommittees to perform most of the work.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Armed Services include executive communications (82A-F2.1), arranged numerically; interstate civil defense and disaster compacts (82A-F2.2), arranged alphabetically by state; and various subjects (82A-F2.3). Records of the Subcommittee on Procurement include various papers (82A-F2.4), arranged alphabetically by subject.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services document civil defense (82A-H2.1); deferment of college students (82A-H2.2); dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur (82A-H2.3); universal military training (82A-H2.4); use of alcoholic beverages in the armed services (82A-H2.5); and various subjects (82A-H2.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committees

Committee on Banking and Currency 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Banking and Currency Committee was created in 1865 to relieve the Ways and Means Committee of part of its workload. Its jurisdiction included the chartering and oversight of national banks; the issue of national bank loans; the issue, taxation, and redemption of national bank notes; and the authorization of bond issues. It was responsible for legislation involving the deposit of public moneys, strengthening the public credit, monetary parity, and the issuance of silver certificates as currency. The investigation of the failure of state banks and the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company were also part of its jurisdiction. The committee's jurisdiction included the legislation that created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 and the establishment and operation of Federal Reserve banks since that date. Since 1921 it has included legislation regarding the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, rural credits, and farm loans. Since 1932 it has been responsible for home-loan bills. In 1921 part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee, and in 1946 the remainder of the former committee's jurisdiction relating to coinage was similarly transferred as part of the reorganization of Congress. The new formal jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include the following subjects and remained the same until 1971: (a) Banking and currency generally. (b) Control of price of commodities, rents, or services. (c) Deposit insurance. (d) Federal Reserve System. (e) Financial aid to commerce and industry, other than matters relating to such aid which are specifically assigned to other committees under this rule. (f) Gold and silver, including the coinage thereof. (g) Issuance of notes and redemption thereof. (h) Public and private housing. (i) Valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include bills and resolutions (82A-F3.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; executive communications (82A-F3.2),

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arranged numerically; hearings (82A-F3.3); legislative calendar (82A-F3.4); and various subjects (82A-F3.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency include housing and rent control (82A-H3.1); prices of foodstuffs and price controls (82A-H3.2); school construction (82A-H3.3); and various subjects (82A-H3.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor,

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Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include annual reports of the National Housing Authority (82A-F4.1); executive communications (82A-F4.2), arranged numerically; and legislative calendar (82A-F4.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Education and Labor 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

When the Committee on Education and Labor was separated into two committees in 1883, the jurisdiction of the new Committee on Education included all legislation and documents relating to the subject of education. This included proposed legislation providing aid from the Federal Government to common schools, aid to the education of deprived or handicapped persons, the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical education, and efforts to deal with illiteracy at the national level. The committee functioned until 1946 when it was reunited with the Committee on Labor under the Legislative Reorganization Act to form the new Committee on Education and Labor.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Education and Labor include executive communications (82A-F5.1), arranged numerically; hearings (82A-F5.2); legislative calendar (82A-F5.3); and a report on labor-management relations and fair employment practices in the Panama Canal Zone (82A-F5.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor document various subjects (82A-H4.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department was created on December 5, 1927, to replace the 11 expenditures committees that were terminated at that time. Much of the work of the committee was accomplished by its subcommittees.

Controlled Access Headings

Committees

Personal Name(s)

- Blatnik, John Anton, 1911-1991

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include executive communications, arranged numerically; hearings; House documents, arranged numerically; House reports, arranged numerically; messages from the President; and minutes (82A-F6.1).

Records of the Special Subcommittee Investigating the Home Loan Bank Board: correspondence, memoranda, reports, hearings, exhibits, questionnaires and related papers concerning the administration of the Home Loan Bank Board beginning with its seizure of the Long Beach Federal Savings and Loan Association to the litigation in this case (82A-F6.2). The records are arranged as follows: general record file, alphabetically by subject; hearings, chronologically; questionnaires, chronologically; and exhibits, alphabetically by subject.

Records of the Special Subcommittee Investigating House Construction in Alaska: correspondence, memoranda, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to the construction of certain family housing units for military personnel in Alaska (82A-F6.3). Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Records of the Special Subcommittee Investigating the Veterans' Administration: correspondence, memoranda, hearings and related papers pertaining to proposed consolidations of the Veterans' Administration's Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond district offices into one office located in Philadelphia; and Atlanta and Dallas district offices into one office located in Dallas. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject. Included are minutes of executive sessions held on January 24, 29, and 31, 1952 (82A-F6.4).

Records of the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization: correspondence, memoranda, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to the Federal catalog program,

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surplus aircraft disposal, and other subjects. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject. Included are minutes, 1950-1952; and jacket files on H.R. 1545, H.R. 4007, H.R. 4323, H.R. 4728, H.R. 4730, H.R. 4924, and H.R. 5350 which were referred to the subcommittee (82A-F6.5).

Records of the Subcommittee on Federal Relations with International Organizations: correspondence, memoranda, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to type studies of international organizations in Europe and the Near East conducted by Representative Blatnik during the 81st Congress, inter-American cooperation, international control of narcotics, and the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject. Included is a general correspondence file, arranged alphabetically by subject; reports of the activities of the subcommittee by the clerk of the subcommittee; jacket files on H.R. 4005, H.R. 4638, 81st Congress, H.R. 3406, H.R. 3697, 82nd Congress which were referred to this subcommittee; and minutes, 1949-1951 (82A-F6.6).

Records of the Subcommittee on Government Operations include correspondence, memoranda, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to Andrews Air Force Base, automotive parts, Czech Steel Mill, French taxation on military construction, Harvey Machine Co., inspection of military installations, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, National Service Life Insurance, Opplem Co., Public Housing Administration, TVA coal contract, troop housing, Veterans' Administration leave policy, Weisner perjury, wool specification, and other subjects. Arranged alphabetically by subject. Included are minutes of this subcommittee (82A-F6.7).

Records of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations include correspondence, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to allocation of steel, Bunker Hill School of Aeronautics, supply management in the Federal Government, disposition of war surplus property, and other subjects. Arranged alphabetically by subject. Included are minutes of this subcommittee (82A-F6.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include various subjects (82A-H5.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document aid to India, Israel and Korea (82A-F7.1); appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican (82A-F7.2); general correspondence (82A-F7.3), arranged alphabetically by subject; other correspondence (82A-F7.4); dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur (82A-F7.5); executive communications (82A-F7.6), arranged numerically; House documents and House reports (82A-F7.7), arranged numerically; legislative calendar (82A-F7.8); mutual security program (82A-F7.9), arranged alphabetically by subject; strengthening the United Nations (82A-F7.10); United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (82A-F7.11); and various subjects (82A-F7.12).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document aid to India (82A-H6.1); aid to Israel (82A-H6.2); appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican (82A-H6.3); Communist China (82A-H6.4); Ireland (82A-H6.5); Italy (82A-H6.6); release of William N. Oatis (82A-H6.7); and various subjects (82A-H6.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on House Administration 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The House Administration Committee was created on January 2, 1947, under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The new committee merged the functions and jurisdictions of the Committees on Accounts; Enrolled Bills; Memorials; Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress; the Library; Printing; Disposition of Executive Papers; and the three committees on elections. The committee focuses on the internal procedures of the House, such as: appropriations, as well as auditing and settling all accounts with the contingent fund; employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates; matters relating to printing and correction of the “Congressional Record”; House accounts generally; assignment of office space for Members and committees; disposition of useless executive papers; measures relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress, corrupt practices, contested elections, credentials and qualifications, and Federal elections generally; services to the House, including the House Restaurant and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol; travel of Members of the House; arranging a suitable program for each day observed by the House of Representatives as a memorial day in memory of Members of the Senate or House of Representatives who have died during the preceding period; examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions to see that they are correctly enrolled; reporting to the Sergeant at Arms of the House the travel of Members of the House; the House Library, statuary and pictures, acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol. The Committee also has oversight for the Library of Congress, the Botanic Gardens, and the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions. Subcommittees were added subsequently: Accounts; Elections; Printing; Enrolled Bills, Library, Disposition of Executive Papers, and Memorials. Joint committees were also added eventually: Disposition of Executive Papers, Library, and Printing.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Ayres, William Hanes, 1916-2000
- Curtis, Thomas Bradford, 1911-1993
- Davis, James Curran, 1895-1981
- Greenwood, Ernest, 1884-1955
- Huber, Walter B., 1903-1982

Committees

- Karst, Raymond Willard, 1902-1987
- Macy, William Kingsland, 1889-1961
- Scott, Hardie, 1907-1999

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on House Administration include legislative calendar, messages from the President, minutes, stationary accounts, and travel expenses (82A-F8.1).

Records of the Subcommittee on Accounts: correspondence, 1949-1952, arranged alphabetically by committee or subject; expenditures from contingent fund of the House, arranged alphabetically by committee or subject; minutes; and an unbound voucher register (82A-F8.2).

Records of the Subcommittee on Enrolled Bills, Disposition of Executive Papers and Memorials: disposal reports from the National Archives, accompanied by matching House committee reports, arranged numerically; executive communications, arranged numerically; and a register containing records of enrolled House and Senate bills and joint resolutions (82A-F8.3).

Records of the Subcommittee on Elections: papers relating to the following contested election cases: Walter B. Huber v. William H. Ayres, Ohio; Raymond W. Karst v. Thomas B. Curtis, Missouri; Wyman C. Lowe v. James C. Davis, Georgia; W. Kingsland Macy v. Ernest Greenwood, New York; and Maurice S. Osser v. Hardi Scott, Pennsylvania. Arranged alphabetically by name of contestant. Also correspondence and minutes of the subcommittee (82A-F8.4).

Records of the Subcommittee on the Library: budget estimate of the Library of Congress; correspondence, arranged alphabetically by subject; executive communications, arranged numerically; and minutes (82A-F8.5).

Records of the Subcommittee on Printing: bills and resolutions referred to the subcommittee, arranged numerically by bill or resolution; correspondence; and minutes (82A-F8.6).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on House Administration include various subjects (82A-H7.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

Under the 1946 Reorganization Act, six standing committees--Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Territories, Mines and Mining, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Insular Affairs-- were merged to form a new committee. At the time of the merger, the committee assumed the name of Committee on Public Lands, but during the 82nd Congress (1951-52), the name was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to reflect more accurately the responsibilities of the committee. The committee functioned through subcommittees that essentially mirrored the old standing committees that had existed before the 1946 merger. There were subcommittees on Indian affairs, irrigation and reclamation, mines and mining, public lands, and territories and insular affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee is as follows: a) Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain; (b) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands; (c) Geological Survey; (d) Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes; (e) Irrigation and reclamation projects, and easements of public lands for irrigation projects, and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects; (f) Measures relating to the care, education, and management of Indians, including the care and allotment of Indian lands and general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out

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of Indian funds; (g) Measures relating generally to Hawaii, Alaska, and the insular possessions of the United States, except those affecting the revenue and appropriations; (h) Military parks and battlefields, and national cemeteries; (i) Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder; (j) Mineral resources of the public lands; (k) Mineral interests generally; (l) Mining schools and experimental stations; (m) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States; (n) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain; (o) Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon; (p) Relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs include executive communications (82A-F9.1), arranged numerically; hearings (82A-F9.2); House reports (82A-F9.3), arranged numerically; legislative calendar (82A-F9.4); minutes (82A-F9.5); and various subjects (82A-F9.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs document Alaska (82A-H8.1); Guam (82A-H8.2); Hawaii (82A-H8.3); Indian Affairs (82A-H8.4); national cemeteries (82A-H8.5); Puerto Rico (82A-H8.6); and various subjects (82A-H8.7).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1951-1952**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

Committee Papers 1951-1952**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include executive communications (82A-F10.1), arranged numerically; messages from the President (82A-F10.2); a volume of minutes (82A-F10.3); and a socket volume (82A-F10.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document compulsory health insurance and socialized medicine (82A-H9.2); prohibiting the advertisements of alcoholic beverages (82A-H9.2); and various subjects (82A-H9.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on the Judiciary 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the specialized claims committees that were in existence at that time were abolished and the claims that had been referred to them were to be referred to the Judiciary Committee or were dealt with by the executive agencies or the courts. Under the

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1946 reorganization the already broad jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee was expanded to include the subjects that had formerly been referred to the Committees on Patents, Immigration and Naturalization, Revision of Laws, Claims, and War Claims. In order to accommodate the broadened area of responsibility, the committee established standing subcommittees with specialized jurisdictions to deal with the new subject areas. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include correspondence, arranged alphabetically by subject; executive communications, arranged numerically; hearings; legislative calendar; messages from the President; and a volume of minutes (82A-F11.1).

Records of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization: correspondence, arranged alphabetically by subject; displaced persons cases, including those withdrawn by the Attorney General; exclusion of certain classes of aliens under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; minutes of the subcommittee; suspended deportation cases, including those withdrawn by the Attorney General; and "wetbacks" - Mexicans who illegally cross the border from Mexico (82A-F11.2).

Records of the Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power: correspondence, memoranda, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to aluminum, bank mergers, mobilization

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problems, newsprint, oil, organized baseball, and resale prices (82A-F11.3). Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary include claims and redress of grievances (82A-H10.1); ownership of submerged lands and tidelands (82A-H10.2); proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States (82A-H10.3); requests to impeach public officials (82A-H10.4); and various subjects (82A-H10.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring,

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licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. After a dispute with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the jurisdiction over radio services was transferred to that committee in 1935 and the term "radio" was dropped from the name of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the jurisdiction of the committee was enlarged and more fully defined.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include committee prints, arranged numerically; correspondence; executive communications, arranged numerically; legislative calendar; messages from the President; and minutes (82A-F12.1).

Records of the Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unloading of Explosives in Alaska: various papers (82A-F12.2).

Records of the Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unloading of Explosives in Hawaii: various papers (82A-F12.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include various subjects (82A-H11.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee was established on January 2, 1947 as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. It combined the jurisdictions of the former committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, Civil Service, and Census. The jurisdiction over the National Archives, formerly under the Library Committee, was also included. The formal jurisdiction of the committee included matters relating to: census and the collection of statistics generally; Federal Civil Service generally; National Archives; postal-savings banks; postal service generally, including the railway mail service, and measures relating to ocean mail and pneumatic-tube service, but excluding post roads; and the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service include hearings, legislative calendar, and messages from the President (82A-F13.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Works 1951-1952**Biographical/Historical note**

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 established the Public Works Committee by combining the jurisdiction of four standing committees--Public Buildings and Grounds, Rivers and Harbors, Roads, and Flood Control. The four original committees retained their separate identities but were reduced to subcommittees. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Works was as follows: (a) Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors. (b) Measures relating to the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings. (c) Measures relating to the construction or maintenance of roads and post roads, other than appropriations therefore; but it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road. (d) Measures relating to the construction or reconstruction, maintenance, and care of the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Gardens, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institute. (e) Measures relating to the purchase of sites and construction of post offices, customhouses, Federal courthouses, and Government buildings within the District of Columbia. (f) Oil and other pollution of navigable waters. (g) Public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States generally. (h) Public reservations and parks within the District of Columbia, including Rock Creek Park and the Zoological Park. (i) Public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams). (j) Water power.

Committee Papers 1951-1952**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Works include correspondence, executive communications, arranged numerically; hearings; legislative calendar; messages from the President; and minutes of subcommittee and full committee meetings (82A-F14.1).

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Records of the Special Subcommittee to Study Civil Works: hearings, minutes, and staff memoranda (82A-F14.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Works include the construction of public buildings (H2A-H12.1); flood control (82A-H12.2); St. Lawrence Seaway (82A-H12.3); and various subjects (H2A-H12.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Rules 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Rules Committee was established as a select committee until 1880 when it was made a standing committee. Jurisdiction included the original establishment and revision of the rules of the House, an activity that required little attention after the first Congress because the rules of the previous Congress were usually adopted with few changes at the beginning of each new Congress. Further jurisdiction consisted of all proposed action on the rules and joint rules, control over the order of business on the floor of the House through the issuance of special orders or rules, and recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

Committees

Committee Papers 1951-1952**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules include bills and resolutions (82A-F15.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs 1951-1952**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs was established under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; its jurisdiction included the subjects that had been referred to the committees on World War Veterans' Legislation, Pensions, and Invalid Pensions before they were abolished by the Act. The creation of the Veterans' Affairs Committee brought all veterans' legislation into the consideration of one committee. Prior to the consolidation of committees under the 1946 reorganization the dispersal of responsibility for veterans' affairs among the several committees caused concern as to the fairness and equality of treatment. The formal jurisdiction of the Veterans' Affairs Committee includes matters relating to: Veterans' measures generally; compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans; life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the armed forces; pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special; readjustment of servicemen to civil life; soldiers' and sailors' civil relief; veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

Committees

- Rogers, Edith Nourse, 1881-1960

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs include bills and resolutions (82A-F16.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; committee prints (82A-F16.2), arranged numerically; correspondence of the ranking minority member of the committee, Edith Nourse Rogers (82A-F16.3), arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent; general correspondence (82A-F16.4), arranged alphabetically by subject; hearings (82A-F16.5); legislative calendar (82A-F16.6); a reading file (82A-F16.7); and various subjects (82A-F16.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs include various subjects (82A-H13.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Ways and Means 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include correspondence relating to excess profits and excise taxes; gross income deductions, social security, tax exemptions on Federal, State and municipal bonds and other securities, tax exemptions on certain institutions and organizations, tax exemptions on pensions and annuities, tax revision, and withholding of taxes (82A-F17.1), arranged alphabetically by subject; other correspondence (82A-F17.2), arranged alphabetically by subject; hearings (82A-F17.3); House documents and executive communications (82A-F17.4), arranged numerically; and legislative calendar and messages from the President (82A-F17.5).

Records of the Subcommittee on the Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws: transcript of hearings and exhibits on the investigation of the Internal Revenue Laws (82A-F17.6); transcript of hearings on proposals to strengthen tax administration (82A-F17.7); and a report regarding rumors of intervention in certain tax cases (82A-F17.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document the enforcement of anti-smuggling laws (82A-H14.1); social security and the Townsend Plan (82A-H14.2); tax on beer (82A-H14.3), gasoline (82A-H14.4), liquor, distilled spirits, wine (82A-H14.5), and state and municipal bonds (82A-H14.6); and various subjects (82A-H14.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on the Whole House 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee of the Whole consists of the entire membership of the House and stems from a practice in the House of Commons, when the Speaker of the House of Commons was regarded as an agent of the King. The procedure allows the Speaker to remove himself/herself from the chairmanship in order for the body to elect its own chairman and debate matters without the normal restrictions of a House of Commons session.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Whole House document various subjects (82A-F18.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

House Un-American Activities Committee 1951-1952**Biographical/Historical note**

In 1945 the House Un-American Activities Committee was created as a permanent standing committee to replace the temporary Select Committee on Un-American Activities (the Dies Committee) that had existed since 1938. The committee was commonly known by its acronym HUAC until 1969, when its name was changed to the Committee on Internal Security. In 1975 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Judiciary Committee. The committee was authorized to "make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle or the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

Scope and Contents note

A separate finding aid for the records of the House Un-American Activities Committee is available.

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy 1951-1952**Biographical/Historical note**

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-585). The committee was created to "make continuing studies of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy." Created to serve as a "watchdog" of the U.S. atomic energy program, the committee monitored the Government's classified and unclassified activities involving peaceful and military applications of atomic energy. The committee held hearings in both public and executive sessions,

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reported bills, undertook studies, and published reports, committee prints, and hearings transcripts that sometimes included testimony taken in executive session with classified material deleted. Through hearings and other public informational activities, the committee played a significant role in encouraging peacetime uses of atomic energy. The committee dealt with such subjects as the budget authorization bills for the Atomic Energy Commission, international agreements regarding atomic energy stemming from President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "Atoms-For-Peace" speech of December 1953, and various mutual defense agreements.

Scope and Contents note

A separate finding aid for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy's records is available.

Select Committee on Current Pornographic Materials 1951-1952

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Current Pornographic Materials include printed hearings and reports (82A-F21.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee on Small Business 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

On December 4, 1941, the U. S. House of Representatives created the first House Select Committee on Small Business. The select committee was established in response to a growing number of small business activists and organizations advocating for more protections and better government policies for America's small businesses. While it had no legislative authority, the select committee

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became popular with House members and was reauthorized each Congress until January 5, 1975, when it was made a permanent standing committee. House members then granted the new standing committee with certain areas of legislative jurisdiction and oversight functions, increasing its scope and influence.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Small Business include printed hearings and reports (82A-F22.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

In April 1943, in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk in the Soviet Union, German troops discovered several mass graves containing the remains of thousands of Polish Army officers and intellectual leaders captured by the Soviets during their invasion of Poland in September 1939. The Soviets blamed the Germans, but a medical commission organized by the Germans determined that the massacre occurred at a time when the area was under Soviet control. On September 18, 1951, the House established the Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Facts, Evidence, and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre. Ray J. Madden of Indiana was appointed chairman. The committee assembled records relating to the Katyn massacre and its aftermath from the files of the State Department, the War Department, and elsewhere. In addition, the committee heard extensive testimony from witnesses, took depositions from others not appearing at the hearings, and interviewed numerous other individuals whose appearance as witnesses was not

Committees

deemed necessary. The committee undertook to determine which Nation was guilty and whether any American officials had engaged in a coverup regarding the massacre.

Committee Papers 1951-1952

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre include affidavits of witnesses appearing before the committee at Frankfurt, Germany and at London, England; and a printed copy of the committee's report (82A-F20.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under GI Bill 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

During the 78th Congress, two pieces of legislation were passed to assist soldiers who served in World War II to assist them with their transition to civilian life. In 1943, "The G.I. Bill of Rights" provided for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans. In 1944, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 guaranteed loans to veterans for certain purposes; paid unemployment benefits to them, and provided tuition assistance and funds for school supplies for formal education and vocational training. The management of the programs by the Veterans' Administration (VA) were criticized by veterans and educational institutions accusing the VA of errors, abuses, waste, managerial inefficiency, corruption, and larceny. The U.S. House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 474, on August 28, 1950, during the 81st Congress. The resolution authorized and directed the select committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the education and training program of World War II veterans. House Resolution 93, 82nd Congress, agreed to on February 2, 1951 extended the life of the committee through the 82nd Congress, and enlarged its powers to

Committees

include an evaluation of the education and training program and an investigation of the veterans' loan guaranty program. Representative Olin E. Teague continued as chairman of the committee, which was renamed the "Select Committee To Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under GI Bill."

Scope and Contents note

There is also a separate finding aid to the records of the Select Committee to Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under GI Bill.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Teague, Olin Earl, 1910-1981

Select Committee on the Use of Chemicals in Food Products 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

On June 20, 1950, the House established the Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products. James J. Delaney of New York was appointed chairman. The committee was authorized to inquire into the extent and the effect of the use of chemicals, synthetics, pesticides, and insecticides in the production and preparation of food products and to determine the effects of such use on the public and upon agricultural stability. The committee also was directed to consider the use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics in the manufacture of fertilizer and to analyze their effects on soil, vegetation, animals, the quantity and quality of food production, and public health and welfare. In October 1951, the committee was given the additional authority to investigate the use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics in the production of cosmetics and determine the health effects of the practice. In the 82nd Congress, the House of Representatives extended the life of the committee and broadened its authority to investigate chemicals in cosmetics.

Scope and Contents note

Committees

There is a separate finding aid for the records of the Select Committee on the Use of Chemicals in Food Products.

Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

On May 12, 1952, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 558, 82d Congress, creating a special committee to watch over the candidates for the House of Representatives. The committee previously had been established in the 80th and 81st Congresses. There is a separate finding aid to the Select Committee's papers.

Scope and Contents note

There is also a separate finding aid for the records of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures.

Select Committee to Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under the GI Bill 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

During the 78th Congress, two pieces of legislation were passed to assist soldiers who served in World War II to assist them with their transition to civilian life. In 1943, "The G.I. Bill of Rights" provided for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans. In 1944, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 guaranteed loans to veterans for certain purposes; paid unemployment benefits to them, and provided tuition assistance and funds for school supplies for formal education and vocational training. The management of the programs by the Veterans' Administration (VA) were criticized by veterans and educational institutions accusing the VA of errors, abuses, waste, managerial inefficiency, corruption, and larceny. The U.S. House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 474, on August 28, 1950, during the 81st Congress. The resolution authorized and directed the select committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the education and training program of World War II veterans. House Resolution 93, 82nd Congress, agreed to on February 2, 1951,

Committees

extended the life of the committee through the 82nd Congress, renamed the committee, and enlarged its powers to include an evaluation of the education and training program, and an investigation of the veterans' loan guaranty program. Representative Olin E. Teague continued as chairman of the committee.

Scope and Contents note

There is also a separate finding aid to the records of the Select Committee to Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under the GI Bill.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Teague, Olin Earl, 1910-1981

Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and Other Organizations 1951-1952

Biographical/Historical note

Concern that certain educational and philanthropic tax-exempt organizations were using their resources for un-American and subversive activities led the House to establish the Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and Other Organizations on April 4, 1952, after an extended debate that included discussion of whether the investigation might be better undertaken by one of the House standing committees. E.E. Cox of Georgia was appointed chairman.

Scope and Contents note

There is a separate finding aid for the records of the Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and Other Organizations.

Controlled Access Headings

Originals of Printed House Documents

Personal Name(s)

- Cox, Edward Eugene, 1880-1952

Originals of Printed House Documents 1951-1952 12.0 Cubic feet (49 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Original House documents are from the first session (82A-G1); and second session (82A-G2).

Arrangement note

The records were arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1951-1952 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (82A-J1) together with oaths of office of Representatives and Delegates (82A-J2), arranged alphabetically by state and territory; and oaths of office of elected House officers (82A-J3), arranged alphabetically by name of officer.

Other Records 1951-1952 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include announcements of House and Senate appointees to membership in joint committees (82A-K1), arranged chronologically; motions to discharge committees from consideration of bills and resolutions (82A-K2), one volume; and roll calls (82A-K3), arranged by session thereunder numerically by roll call.

Records of the Office of the Clerk

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1951-1952**Record Books 1951-1952 3.0 Cubic feet (9 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a House bill book (82C-A1); House resolution book - joint, concurrent, and simple together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (82C-A2); Senate bill book (82C-A3); individual ledger (82C-A4); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (82C-A5); and petition book (82C-A6).

Other Records 1951-1952 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include announcements and appointments by the Speaker (82C-B1); applications of House members for leave of absence (82C-B2); communications of the Clerk of the House, mainly to the Speaker (82C-B3); communications to the Speaker, mainly from House members (82C-B4); Reading Clerks' daily work sheets (82C-B5); receipt books of the Journal Clerk (82C-B6); receipt books of the Reading Clerk (82C-B7); reports of the Committee on House Administration showing bills and resolutions presented to the President for his approval (82C-B8); reports from House committees pursuant to Public Law 601, 79th Congress, showing the name, type of employment, and salary of committee personnel (82C-B9); reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation submitted to the Clerk of the House pursuant to statutory requirement (82C-B10); reports from the White House showing bills and resolutions approved by the President (82C-B11); and White House receipts of bills and resolutions received from the Committee on House Administration (82C-B12).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 82C-B2, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.